

NEW COLLEGE.

From the Western Carolinian

Pursuant to notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of citizens living West of the Yadkin River, was held in Lincolnton on the 22d Sept. for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of establishing another chartered Seat of Learning within the State of North Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. M'Kree, of Iredell, prefaced the subject of their deliberations by an animated and eloquent Address; after which he was called to the Chair, and Thos. G. Polk of Mecklenburg, was appointed Secretary.

The agents of the Charlotte Committee submitted many letters, addressed to them by citizens residing in the upper parts of Georgia, South Carolina, and most of the unrepresented counties in North Carolina, all testifying their satisfaction at the contemplated Institution, and promising their co-operation and support.

The Rev. J. M. Wilson, supported by Mr. Moshatt, submitted the following Resolutions which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the institution of another public Seat of Learning in the Western part of North Carolina, is a matter of high importance, and identified with the best interest of the State, in a civil and religious point of light.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the aforesaid institution is one of a practicable kind.

3. Resolved, That this Convention, for the success of the aforesaid design, laying aside, as far as possible, all sectional interests and prejudices, do pledge their personal exertions to carry the same into execution.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman as a Committee to designate twenty-five Trustees:

From the county of Burke, Col. Wm. Irwin;
Rutherford, Col. Walton;
Lincoln, Gen. I. Graham;
Iredell, Mr. Moshatt;
Rowan, Mr. Andrews;
Cabarrus, Jno. F. Phifer, Esq.
Mecklenburg, the Hon. W. Davidson;
York District (S. C.) John Harris, Esq.

The above Committee, after retiring, reported that they had selected the following gentlemen as Trustees, and that they be recommended as such to the Legislature:

The Rev. Dr. M'Kree,
Gen. George Lee Davidson,
Jno. Nesbit, Esq.,
Col. Thomas G. Polk,
The Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,
Col. Joseph Pickett,
The Rev. J. M. Wilson,
Mr. Isaac T. Avery,
The Rev. Mr. Stork,
Major Greenlee,
John Phifer,
The Rev. John Robinson,
The Hon. M. Stokes,
Robert H. Burton,
Lawson Henderson,
The Rev. W. Hunter,
The Rev. Mr. Kerr,
The Hon. Mr. Franklin,
Dr. M'Intire,
Col. Davidson,
The Rev. Mr. Miller,
Col. Thomas Lenoir,
The Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick,
James Patton, Esq., and
The Hon. Mr. Culpepper.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. Resolved, That the present Chairman of this meeting be vested with the power of calling a meeting of the Trustees, at such time and place as he may think proper.

2. Resolved, That in the event of any of the Trustees refusing to serve, or being called off by death or otherwise, that a majority of the acting Trustees shall have the power of filling up such vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Moshatt, seconded by the Hon. D. M. Forney, it was

Resolved, That the whole number of Trustees be limited to forty-five; and that the twenty-five Trustees named, and concurred in by a vote of the Convention, be empowered to fix on the location of the contemplated Institution, either by themselves or with such portion of the additional twenty Trustees, as they may think proper to call to their assistance.

Resolved, That the Trustees recommend that the Legislature, be vested with full power to select and appoint the remaining twenty.

It was next

Resolved, That Maj. Lawson Henderson, of Lincoln, Col. Wm. Irwin of Burke, and Thomas G. Polk, of Mecklenburg, together with Robert Williamson, Esq. be requested to attend the meeting of the Legislature, as Delegates of this Convention, and to unite their exertions in obtaining the interesting and important charter for which we are about to petition.

Col. T. Avery, seconded by Gen. J. Graham, moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. M'Kree, for the eloquent and impressive address delivered on the subject of our meeting this day, and for the patient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Resolved, That Dr. M'Kree be requested for a copy of his Address for publication.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STATE OF SPAIN.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of Aug. 11.

The subjoined letter, penned by an individual of high character, and, as the contents will prove, of great candor and discernment, will be read with interest, as, besides explaining the general aspect of affairs, it gives a clear idea of the several attempts by the disaffected to produce a reaction, since the glorious events which distinguished the month of March in Spain; attempts so egregiously misrepresented and exaggerated by a portion of the Paris presses. The recent affair which took place on the frontiers of Portugal, so exultingly represented by the Courier as a Counter Revolution in Spain, is particularly deserving of notice, and we trust this will prevent further credence being given to those idle stories which the enemies of the Cortes are so eager to spread in France, some of them ridiculous in the extreme. The novel and conflicting circumstances of the late change must naturally create discontent in those few individuals who have been more immediately affected by it, and from them some opposition may be expected; but the mass of the people, as we have been bold enough to state for years, are cordially devoted to the constitution, and ready to make the same efforts, in favor of their newly acquired liberty, which they evinced under every species of adversity against a foreign yoke.

MADRID, JULY 28

"Public affairs in this country, since the month of March, have gone on in a regular and progressive way towards improvement and consolidation—and, notwithstanding many unpleasant little things which have occurred, and as it was natural to expect, the march of events has not been stopped for a single moment, consequently not disturbed. The King continues to give proofs of his good faith and sincerity, and those who have been in constant attendance upon him for years, say that he never was so happy and tranquil in his own mind. Deputations from Cuenca and other neighboring parts, have waited upon him with felicitations and addresses, and he has had an opportunity of seeing that the feelings and spirit he witnessed in the capital extend to the provinces.

"The Cortes are composed of sound and well-intentioned men; and tho' some of the members are a little hot-headed and hasty, which sometimes impels them beyond the mark, and leads them into affairs of no public interest at present, in general their deliberations have given the greatest satisfaction, and tended to restore confidence. The generality of them are actuated by the best intentions, and these little aberrations arise rather out of a want of practice than any other motive. The government labors incessantly, and with the very best wishes; nor do they seem appalled by the great difficulties they have before them to set things right, produce order, regulate the revenue, reorganize the army and navy; in short, to cause a chaos to disappear; and in their labors they derive great encouragement from the good spirit evinced in the provinces. In every department activity and harmony prevail, and already the best effects are visible. That attitude of distrust, or rather that wish to be on the alert, and prepared for all emergencies, by the maintenance of distinct bodies of men, such as those still kept together in La Isla, for example, is now no longer necessary, so great is the union of sentiment that prevails throughout the nation; for, in the end, I consider as nothing the few disaffected, or rather disappointed, persons we have among us, as their complaints are drowned by the public voice, and whatever they may plot will be of no avail. I would not wish you to suppose that we are without our little spurts of discontent—under all circumstances this was to be expected; but they do no injury, unless it is now and then to deprive us of a few members of society, whose absence is better than their presence. You will, doubtless, ere you receive this, have heard, and possibly in a very exaggerated tone, if your information comes from France, of what has happened on the Portuguese frontiers and elsewhere. It is briefly as follows, and to us who are near, and know the parties, has not given the smallest alarm: In the Northern Provinces, Echavari, and a singer of the royal chapel, who, together with a notary public, were spreading seditious reports, were arrested. It seems they intended to form a party opposed to the present order of things, and with them some other few persons were implicated, and since arrested. In Seville, half a dozen benedictine clergymen were sent out to different points, to diffuse seditious doctrines, announcing that Gen. Castanos was on the eve of entering that city with an army of Englishmen and Russians, to overturn the constitution. Could any thing be more ridiculous? On the frontiers of Portugal, opposite to Galicia, a party of fugitives had assembled, and among them Freire Castrillon, who pompously taking to themselves the title of Apostolic Junta, advanced towards our lines a handful of armed peasants, and some of the deserters from the Cadiz Guides. One or two companies in garrison nearest to them went out and dispersed them; and the government has since taken active measures to prevent the re-appearance of this Apostolic Junta, and the few deluded peasants and malefactors who had assembled under its banners.—Gen. Moreno, who commands in Valladolid, is in warm pursuit of two clergymen, who, at the head of 15 horsemen, were going about the country, spreading dis-

heartening and seditious reports. Yesterday was arrested here a war commissary, named Velasco, who had made arrangements to print some incendiary papers, and against whom information was lodged by the printer to whom they were confided the instant he understood their tendency. These are the whole of the attempts, and the result, of all the efforts of the disaffected among us, since our glorious restoration."

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Boston Sept. 30.

Arrived brig Jones, Capt. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes.

Capt. Jones informs that there was a Revolution in Portugal, and handed the Editors of the Centinel the following Proclamations of the Patriots:

PROCLAMATIONS.

Soldiers! Our sufferings are ended; our Country in chains; your consideration lost; your sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese Soldier reduced to beg alms. Soldiers! this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow-Soldiers! Come along with us; let us fly with our brothers in arms, to organize a Provisional Government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign, Lord Don John 6th, that we are to be governed.—Our Holy Religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese army will run to embrace our cause, because, it is also theirs. O, Soldiers! power is ours; we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings. If our Country is indebted to us for her salvation, the Nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquility. Confide in a chief who never showed the way, but to honor. Soldiers! you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day—henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, Long live the King Don John 6th! Long live the Army! Long live the Cortes! and by them the National Constitution.

Signed,

The Chevalier Sebastiano Drago Valente de Brito Cabrera, Colonel of the 4th regiment of artillery;
Bernardo Correa de Castro Sepulveda, Colonel 18th regiment;
Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Samento, Lieut. Colonel 6th regiment;
Solo Perura de Silva Leito, Lieut. Col. of police regiment;
Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria, Maj. Com. Porto militia;
Joze Pedro Cardoza Silva, Maj. Com. Mara militia.

Soldiers! One will unite us. Let us march to the salvation of our Country.—There are no wrongs that the Portuguese have not borne. Every patience is tried. The Portuguese without safety in their persons and property demand our help. They ask for liberty regulated by the law. You yourselves, the victims of the common evils, have lost the consideration your courage and your virtues merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and justice, not by licentiousness. Give your helping hand to order. Oppose tumultuous meetings. Smother anarchy. Let us create a Provisional Government, in which we may place confidence. It will call the Cortes together, who will be the organ of the nation; they will prepare a Constitution that will assure our rights. Our King & Lord, Don John 6th, being good and benign and a lover of his people, who idolize him, will bless our labors. Long live our good King—Long live the Cortes, and through them the Constitution.

Head-Quarters, Porto, 24th Aug. 1820.
Signed as above.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

St. Ubes, Sept. 2.

The latest news from Lisbon mentions, that Government are treating with the Patriotic army, and will call the Cortes immediately.

Supplement to the Universat.

MADRID, AUG. 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this Court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th instant, we learn the following news of the Revolution of Portugal. That it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces, by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution and whatever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign, Don John VI, that several other garrisons had followed this example; that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese Colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, Gen. Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested, after some bloodshed.

It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820:

BORDEAUX, AUG. 23.

An express which left Paris on the 20th inst. at half past 4, A. M. bro't

to the Prefect the MONITEUR of that day, which contains the news of an attempt made on the 19th to excite a rebellion among the troops, and to lead them to the Tuilleries, for the purpose of declaring a member of the family of BONAPARTE sovereign of France: this excess of madness and infamy will not go unpunished. The authors of this execrable plot are under arrest, and will be tried. What Frenchman, what native of Bordeaux, is there, who does not shudder to find that there yet exist men who dare to attempt the dethronement of the best of the Louises, a descendant of Henry the Fourth, for the relation of a tyrant who has devastated France for twenty years, and twice delivered it up to foreigners! The following is the article from the Moniteur:

PARIS, AUG. 20.

The Government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion.—It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honor and the repose of the country, to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps. These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the Royal Guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our Kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions informed their chiefs, without loss of time, of the plot which was about to be put in execution.—The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguished.—This was done, it is presumed, to create confusion so as to favor a surprize. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence. Nothing should be neglected, in order to bring to punishment the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy which, directed against the throne and the charter, thus attacks the feelings and the most valuable rights of every individual in the nation. The highest tribunal, that which the charter has empowered with the suppression of attempts against the security of the State, by a salutary imprisonment, will, without doubt, be encharged with the trial of the greatest crime punishable by our laws.

Free from all influence, incapable of listening to any improper suggestions, this august tribunal will know better than any other how to recognize innocence, and dissipate ill-founded suspicions, as it will also know how to adjudge the guilty, whomsoever they may be.

The city of Paris enjoys the most perfect tranquility. The citizens are apprised at the same moment of the existence of the plot and of the imprisonment of its authors.

AUGUST 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 25, & none of them above the rank of Captain. We add, with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards, distinguished by its sentiments of honor and fidelity. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears, they did not dare to confide their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have abandoned.

All the Barriers of Paris were shut till seven on Sunday morning. Since then the passage has been perfectly free. The Gendarmerie was reinforced at all the posts, and stationed at new ones.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Our advices from Madrid to the 31st ult. The Cortes were in constant deliberation on the affairs of the nation, but very few subjects had been completed. They had voted by a large majority, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the Ecclesiastical Revenues to the service of the State.

Nothing further had been received respecting the Counter Revolution in Galicia.

The London Evening Star of the 16th, says—"The panic in the Stock Exchange has increased this morning, notwithstanding the exertions of several of the first Brokers to stem the torrent. Consols for the Account were done at 67 1-2 5-8, and Omnium

1 per cent. discount, being a fall of 2 per cent. within a week. The Market looks very heavy. Even at the above reduced price, the alarm in the country is greater than in London, and the orders for the sale of Stock continue to an unprecedented amount.—Settling day will be on the 28th; and from the great fluctuation in price during this Account, many failures are anticipated. The reports that this country means to subsidize Austria in the approaching contest with Naples, in addition to our own domestic differences, has materially added to the depression; and we have been made this day on Consols that Consols will be done at 63 for the Account, on or before this day month.

Russia and Spain.—In the House of Lords, August 21, Lord Liverpool, in answer to some questions put to Ministers by Lord Holland, said, that if such engagements did exist between Russia and other sovereigns, this country was no party to them. With respect to Spain, there had been communications made to the government of that country, which proved the anxiety of his Majesty's government to maintain the relations of amity with it, and their earnest wish that the proceedings now going on under the Cortes, might lead to the establishment of a just and rational system of government. As to any communications which might have been made to this government by other powers, their lordships would doubtless agree with him in thinking that this was not the proper time for explaining them. No good could be obtained by such disclosures, and much evil might be avoided by withholding them.

A similar declaration was made in the House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh.

It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the last objects of the late audience which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to our Court, had with his Majesty, was to make known to the King of England that the five years imprisonment of Bonaparte, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria will no longer be a party to his detention, and would no longer send out a Commissioner, in which sentiments Russia concurred.

Globe.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, AUG. 8.

"The Ministers of the great powers are now preparing a Declaration on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors of the Press here did not permit the publication of the Russian Manifestos until after they had been promulgated at Naples, Milan, Florence, &c.

"A lively correspondence is kept up between Vienna & St. Petersburg. Among other crude things it is reported that, on the death of Pope Pius, (daily expected) Austria will take possession of the States of the Church."

VIENNA, AUG. 9.

There is much talk here of a confidential circular of a powerful Monarch in the North, addressed to all the Sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, to induce them to prepare contingents of troops, for the purpose of opposing the revolutionary measures of demagogues in the south of Europe.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 32 battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th inst. at Treviso, where they will receive the orders for their ulterior destination. There are no strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna and at Commachio.

BOARDING FOR MEMBERS.

THE MISSES PULLIAM inform the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, that they will accommodate them as usual, and have other Rooms provided very convenient. October 11, 1820.

BANK NOTES LOST.

IN May last, I inclosed by Mail from this place to Messrs. Parish, Miller & Co. of Charleston, S. C. one Note of \$100 of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 210, A, dated January 15, 1814. And at the same time, to C. S. Simonson & Co. of the same place, the following Notes, viz: one of \$20 of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, No. 88, B, dated January 11, 1815; one of \$20 on the Union Bank of South Carolina, No. 343, C, dated Feb. 2, 1816; one of \$20 on the State Bank of North Carolina, payable at Raleigh, No. 336, B, dated December 21, 1814, and one of the Fayetteville Branch of said Bank of \$10, No. 1062, E, dated July 1, 1814; which Notes have never reached their destination.

The public are hereby requested to return the above dates and numbers, and if any said Notes be offered, to stop them and deliver them to the undersigned. The Cashiers and Tellers of the several Banks are also cautioned against receiving the said Notes from any person but myself.

GEO. BOWER.

Jefferson, Ashe County, N. C. September 22, 1820.